

A COPLANAR WAVEGUIDE LINE

The present invention relates to a coplanar waveguide line.
The present invention also relates to a Mach-Zehnder modulator
5 including such a coplanar waveguide line.

The use of Mach-Zehnder modulators as attenuators of optical
signals is well known. IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory
and Techniques, Volume 47, No. 7, July 1999 provides a
10 background review of the operation of such devices.

The bandwidth of such a modulator is inversely proportional to
the mismatch in propagation speed between lightwaves and
microwaves through the device. Typically, when using
15 substrates such as gallium arsenide one tries to slow the
speed of the microwaves to match the speed of the lightwaves
to broaden the bandwidth of the device. With a lithium niobate
substrate one does the reverse.

20 Known coplanar waveguide lines comprise a central electrode
strip and first and second electrode strips, one on each side
to the central electrode strip. In use the first and second
electrode strips have the same polarity which is opposite to
that of the central electrode strip. T-rails extend from both
25 sides of the central strip into proximity with first and
second optical waveguides to provide the slow wave effect.

Such coplanar waveguides are generally used with un-doped
epitaxial layers. This has the advantage of very low
30 microwave loss. However, the driving voltage must be high due
to the poor overlap between the lightwaves and microwaves.

Asymmetric coplanar strip lines are also used as slow wave
structures. Asymmetric coplanar strips lack a central
35 electrode strip. The optical waveguides are disposed between

first and second parallel electrode strips which in use have opposite polarities. T-rails extend from the strips to the waveguides.

5 Unlike with coplanar waveguide lines, asymmetric coplanar strips are used on substrates including an n^+ electrically conducting layer extending between the waveguides. Use of a conducting layer reduces the driving voltage but increases the microwave loss.

10 It is known in the art not to include n^+ conducting layers in the epitaxial layers of coplanar waveguides. Whilst this improves the overlap between the lightwaves and microwaves (so reducing driving voltage) this results in excessive
15 capacitance making true push/pull operation impossible.

Accordingly, in a first aspect, the present invention provides a coplanar waveguide line comprising

a substrate;

20 a central electrode strip on the substrate;

first and second electrode strips disposed on opposite sides of the central electrode strip and extending parallel thereto;

25 first and second optical waveguides on the substrate, the optical waveguides being positioned between the first and central electrode strips and extending parallel thereto;

the central electrode comprising at least one T-rail extending proximate to the first optical waveguide;

the first electrode comprising at least one T-rail

30 extending proximate to the second optical waveguide;

the substrate comprising an n^+ electrically conducting layer extending between the optical waveguides;

wherein the coplanar waveguide line further comprises an electrical connection between first and second electrode
35 strips.

The coplanar waveguide according to the invention has the advantage that it combines the low microwave loss of known coplanar waveguides with the lower driving voltage of asymmetric coplanar strips in combination with the conducting n^+ layer. In addition, since T-rails are only added on one side of the central electrode, capacitance can be halved giving greater freedom for transmission line design and making the transmission line applicable for MMIC transmission line design.

In addition it is known that there is discontinuity at the transmission between coplanar waveguides and asymmetric coplanar strips or vice versa. This can often restrict the choice of whether a coplanar waveguide or asymmetric coplanar strip should be used during design of a device. No such discontinuities exist between the coplanar waveguide line of the invention and known waveguide structures.

Preferably, the electrical connection between first and second electrode strips is an airbridge. The electrical connection can be wire bonded between the first and second electrode strips. The electrical connection between the first and second electrodes can extend through the back of the substrate. Such means of connection provide reliable and relatively straightforward means of connecting the first and second electrode strips.

Preferably, the coplanar waveguide line comprises a plurality of electrical connections between first and second electrode strips, the electrical connections preferably being equally spaced. Such multiple connections minimise the effects of unbalanced loading of the capacitance of the coplanar waveguide.

Preferably, at least one of the central electrode strip and first electrode strip comprise a plurality of T-rails, preferably equally spaced.

- 5 The T-rail can comprise a contact pad connected to the corresponding electrode strip by a bridge. Preferably, the contact pad abuts the optical waveguide. This ensures good overlap between lightwaves and microwaves.
- 10 The substrate can comprise a first isolation trench which extends through the n^+ electrically conducting layer between the first electrode strip and optical waveguides. The substrate can comprise a second isolation trench extending through the n^+ electrically conducting layer between the
- 15 central electrode strip and the optical waveguides. The substrate can comprise a third isolation trench extending through the n^+ electrically conducting layer between the central electrode strip and the second electrode strip.
- 20 In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a Mach-Zehnder modulator including a coplanar waveguide according to the invention.

The present invention will now be described by way of example only, and not in any limitative sense with reference to the

25 accompanying drawings in which

figures 1a and 1b show a schematic view of a Mach-Zehnder modulator;

30 figure 2 shows a further schematic view of a Mach-Zehnder modulator and accompanying electrode strips;

figure 3 shows a known asymmetric coplanar strip in

35 perspective view;

figure 4 shows the asymmetric coplanar strip of figure 3 in cross section;

5 figure 5 shows the asymmetric coplanar strip of figures 3 and 4 in plan view;

figure 6 shows a known coplanar waveguide strip in cross section;

10 figure 7 shows the coplanar waveguide strip of figure 6 in plan view;

figure 8 shows a first embodiment of a coplanar waveguide line according to the invention in cross section;

15 figure 9 shows a second embodiment of a coplanar waveguide line according to the invention in cross section;

20 figure 10 shows the coplanar waveguide line of figure 9 in plan view.

figure 11 shows a further embodiment of a coplanar waveguide line according to the invention; and

25 figures 12 and 13 show performance data for the coplanar waveguide line according to the invention.

Shown in figure 1 in schematic form is a Mach-Zehnder modulator (1). The Mach-Zehnder modulator (1) comprises input and output optical waveguides (2,3) and two optical paths (4,5) extending therebetween. The two optical paths (4,5) are of substantially equal length.

In use, a coherent light beam is inserted into the Mach-Zehnder modulator (1). The beam is split into approximately equal halves which travel down the two separate paths (4,5) to the output waveguide (3). The light beams re-combine in the output waveguide (3) before exiting the device. Assuming the two paths are of equal length then when the two beams re-combine they are in phase and the resulting output beam is of the same intensity as the input beam.

If one introduces a phase shift into one of the arms (4,5) of the Mach-Zehnder modulator (1) (as shown in figure 1b) then when the two beams re-combine they are slightly out of phase. This results in a reduction in the intensity of the output beam as shown.

A common method of introducing a phase shift into the arms (4,5) of a Mach-Zehnder modulator is shown in schematic form in figure 2. In close proximity to each of the arms (4,5) of the Mach-Zehnder modulator (1) is a conducting electrode strip (6,7). A microwave generator (8) is connected to the electrode strips (6,7) and the resulting electromagnetic fields generated interact with light passing through the arms (4,5) so altering the phase of the light. As shown, it is usual to connect the electrode strips (6,7) in a push/pull configuration such that the voltage applied to the two electrode strips (6,7) is 180 degrees out of phase. This maximises the phase changing effect of the electro magnetic waves.

The bandwidth of the Mach-Zehnder modulator (1) is limited by the mismatch of the propagation speed between the microwaves along the electrode strips (6,7) and lightwaves along the arms (4,5) of the Mach-Zehnder modulator (1). The bandwidth is
 5 given by the formula

$$\Delta f_{3dB/TT} = \frac{1.4c_{ph}}{\pi(n_{opt} - n_{mw})L_T}$$

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For GaAs, $n_{opt} \approx 2.64$, $n_{mw} \approx 3.34$ and $L_T = 0.01$ meter, resulting in a 3dB bandwidth of $\approx 19\text{GHz}$.

15 In order to overcome this problem and to broaden the bandwidth of the Mach-Zehnder modulator (1) one typically attempts to reduce the speed of propagation of the microwaves through the device. There are essentially two forms of known slow waveguide structure - the coplanar waveguide line (9) and the
 20 asymmetric coplanar strip line (10).

Shown in figure 3 in perspective view is an known asymmetric coplanar strip (ACPS) (10). The ACPS (10) comprises a substrate (11) having positioned thereon first and second
 25 strip electrodes (12,13). Positioned between the strip electrodes (12,13) and extending parallel thereto are first and second optical waveguides (14,15). T-rails (16) extend from the strip electrodes (12,13) into proximity with the optical waveguides (14,15). Each T-rail (16) comprises a
 30 contact pad (17) which abuts the optical waveguide (14,15) and an airbridge (18) extending between contact pad (17) and corresponding strip electrode (12,13).

Positioned within the substrate (11) is an n^+ conducting layer
 35 (19). As can be seen in figure 4, the n^+ conducting layer (19)

extends between the optical waveguides (14,15) providing an electrical connection therebetween. Isolation trenches (20,21) extend through the n^+ conducting layer (19) at the sides of the optical waveguides as shown. The n^+ conducting layer (19) extends beneath the electrode strips (12,13).

Figure 5 shows the asymmetric coplanar strip (10) of figures 3 and 4 in plan view. Both electrode strips (12,13) comprise a plurality of T-rails (16) extending to the associated optical waveguide (14,15). The T-rails (16) are equally spaced. The T-rails (16) slow the microwaves, increasing bandwidth.

Due to the presence of the n^+ conducting layer (19) asymmetric coplanar strips (10) only require a low driving voltage. However, they tend to have poor microwave loss characteristics.

Shown in figure 6 in cross section is a known coplanar waveguide line (9). The coplanar waveguide line (9) comprises a GaAs substrate (11). Positioned on the substrate (11) is a central electrode strip (22) having first and second electrode strips (12,13) arranged on the opposite side thereof. First and second optical waveguides (14,15) are positioned between the first (12) and central (22) and central (22) and second (13) electrode strips respectively. T-rails (16) extend from both sides of the central electrode strip (22) and also both first and second electrode strips (12,13). T-rails (16) from the second electrode strip (13) and the central electrode strip (22) abut the optical waveguides (14,15) as shown. The GaAs substrate (11) does not include an n^+ conducting layer.

Due to the absence of a n^+ conducting layer, a coplanar waveguide line (9) has a very low microwave loss. However, the driving voltages must be quite high due to the bad overlap between lightwaves and microwaves.

The coplanar waveguide line (9) is shown in plan view in figure 7 showing the repeating nature of the T-rails (16).

5 Shown in figure 8 is a coplanar waveguide line (9) according to the invention in cross section. The coplanar waveguide line (9) comprises a GaAs substrate (11) having an n^+ conducting layer (19) embedded therein. Positioned on the substrate (11) are a central electrode strip (22) and first and second electrode strips (12,13) one on each side of the
10 central electrode strip (22) and extending parallel thereto. Two parallel optical waveguides (14,15) are positioned between the first electrode strip (12) and central electrode strip (22) and extend parallel thereto. T-rails (16) extend from the first (12) and central (22) electrode strips to the
15 optical waveguides (14,15) as shown. A conducting n^+ layer (19) extends underneath the two optical waveguides (14,15). First and second isolation trenches (20,21) extend through the n^+ layer (19) on each side of the optical waveguides (14,15) as shown. The first and second electrode strips (12,13) are
20 electrically connected together by wire bonding (23). In a further embodiment (not shown) the first and second electrode strips (12,13) are connected by airbridges.

A further embodiment of a coplanar waveguide line (9)
25 according to the invention is shown in figure 9. The coplanar waveguide line (9) in this embodiment is similar to that of the previous embodiment except the n^+ conducting layer (19) extends from underneath the central electrode strip (22) to the second electrode strip (13) as shown. As with the
30 previous embodiment however this extension of the n^+ conducting layer (19) is separated from the n^+ layer (19) under the optical waveguides (14,15) by the second isolation trench (21). A third isolation trench (24) extends through the n^+ conducting layer (19) between the second (13) and central (22)
35 strip electrodes.

Shown in figure 10 is the coplanar waveguide line (9) of figure 9 in plan view. This figure shows the repeating nature of the T-rails (16) along the electrode strips (12,22). The first and second electrode strips (12,13) are electrically connected by a plurality of air bridges (25), the air bridges (25) are substantially equally spaced. In an alternative embodiment the first and second electrode strips (12,13) are electrically connected by wire bonding (23).

Shown in figure 11 is a further embodiment of a coplanar waveguide line (9) according to the invention in cross section. This embodiment is similar to that shown in figure 8 except the first and second electrode strips (12,13) are connected by electrical connections (26) which extend through the substrate.

Shown in figures 12 and 13 are data relating to the performance of the coplanar waveguide line according to the invention.

The magnitude of S21 and S11 of the measured S-parameters on a coplanar waveguide line are shown in figure 12 and 13 respectively. In figure 12 and figure 13, the large difference between two plots is attributed to presence of absence of ground strapping. In figure 13, strong resonances appear regularly in S11 spectrum for a CPW without ground strapping when the frequency is increased. These resonances correspond to the ripples in the S21 spectrum for the CPW shown in figure 12. The resonances disappeared after the strapping between the first and second electrode strips have been done. Smooth responses up to 30 Ghz on S21 and low reflection on S11 have been realised with the use of ground strapping.

The electrical contacts extending between first and second strip electrodes (12,13) eliminate any unbalanced performance of the coplanar waveguide line due to asymmetric capacitive loading of the central electrode strip (22).

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The coplanar waveguide line (9) of the invention has a number of advantages over known coplanar waveguide lines and asymmetric coplanar strips. Since only one side of the central electrode strip (22) is capacitively loaded with T-rails (16) this gives a greater choice of transmission line design and makes the line applicable for MMIC transmission line design. In addition, the coplanar waveguide line (9) has low microwave loss coupled with the advantage of low driving voltage and high speed. There is also no restriction as to when choices should be made between coplanar waveguide and asymmetric coplanar strips on doped or un-doped epitaxial layers.